Numb. 15174.

The London Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1799.

Downing-Street, September 2, 1799.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir R. Abercromby, K. B.

SIR, *Helder, August 28, 1799.*

FROM the First Day after our Departure from England, we experienced such a Series of bad Weather, as is very uncommon at this Season of the Year.

The Ardour of Admiral Mitchell for the Service in which we were jointly engaged, left it only with me to follow his Example of Zeal and Perseverance, in which I was encouraged by the Manner that he kept a numerous Convoy collected.

It was our Determination not to depart from the Resolution of attacking the Helder, unless we should have been prevented by the Want of Water and Provisions.

On the Forenoon of the 21st Instant, the Weather proved so favourable that we stood in upon the Dutch Coast, and had made every Preparation to land on the 22d, when we were forced to Sea by a heavy Gale of Wind.

It was not until the Evening of the 25th that the Weather began once more to clear up.

On the 26th, we came to Anchor near the Shore of the Helder, and on the 27th, in the Morning, the Troops began to disembark at Day-light.

Although the Enemy did not oppose our Landing, yet the First Division had scarcely begun to move forward, before they got into Action, which continued from Five in the Morning until Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Enemy had assembled a very considerable Body of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, near Callansloog, and made repeated Attacks on our Right with fresh Troops.

Our Position was on a Ridge of Sand Hills, stretching along the Coast from North to South. Our Right Flank was unavoidably exposed to the whole Force of the Enemy. We had nowhere sufficient Ground on our Right to form more than a Battalion in Line; yet, on the Whole, the Position, though singular, was not, in our Situation, disadvantageous, having neither Cavalry nor Artillery.

By the Courage and Perseverance of the Troops, the Enemy was fairly worn out and obliged to retire in the Evening to a Position Two Leagues in his Rear.

The Contest was arduous and the Loss has been considerable. We have to regret many valuable Officers lost to the Service, who have either fallen or been disabled by their Wounds. The Corps principally engaged were the Reserve under the Command of Colonel Macdonald, consisting of the Twenty-third and Fifty-fifth Regiments.

The Regiments of Major-General Coote's Brigade, which have been much engaged, were the Queen's, the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Eighty-fifth Regiments.

Major General Oyley's Brigade was brought into Action towards the Close of the Day, and has sustained some Loss.

As the Enemy still held the Helder with a Garrison of near Two Thousand Men, it was determined to attack it before Day-break on the Morning of the 28th, and the Brigade under Major-General Moore, supported by Major-General Burrard's, were destined for this Service; but about Eight o'Clock Yesterday Evening, the Dutch Fleet in the Mars Diep [illegible]

under Weigh, and the Garriſon was withdrawn, taking their Route through the Marſhes towards Medemblick, having previouſly ſpiked the Guns on the Batteries, and deſtroyed ſome of the Carriages. About Nine at Night Major-General Moore, with the Second Battalion of the Royals, and the Ninety-ſecond Regiment, under the Command of Lord Huntley, took Poſſeſſion of this important Poſt, in which he found a numerous Artillery of the beſt Kind, both of Heavy and Field Train.

All that Part of the Dutch Fleet in the Nieueve Diep, together with their Naval Magazine at Nieueve Werk, fell into our Hands this Morning; a full Detail of which it is not in my Power to ſend. This Day we have the Satisfaction to ſee the Britiſh Flag flying in the Mars Diep, and Part of the Five Thouſand Men, under the Command of Major-General Don, diſembarking under the Batteries of the Helder.

During the Courſe of the Action, I had the Misfortune to loſe the Service of Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, from a Wound he received in his Arm, but not before he had done himſelf the greateſt Honor, and I was fully ſenſible of the Loſs of him. Major-General Coote ſupplied his Place with Ability.

Colonel Macdonald, who commanded the Reſerve, and who was very much engaged during the Courſe of the Day, though wounded, did not quit the Field.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, returning to England, to go on another Service, and Major Kempt, my Aid-du-Camp and Bearer of this Letter, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Notice and Protection, will be able to give any further Information which may be required.

A Liſt of the Killed and Wounded, as far as we have been able to aſcertain it, accompanies this Letter. I have the honor to be, &c.

RALPH ABERCROMBY.

To the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Head-Quarters, Klein Keeten, Auguſt 28, 1799.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing of His Majeſty's Forces under the Command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. in the Action of the Helder, on the 27th Auguſt, 1799.

Detachment of the Royal Engineers.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel killed, 2 Subalterns wounded.

1ſt Brigade of the Grenadier Battalion of the Guards.—1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 48 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File miſſing.

——— 3d Battalion of the 1ſt Regiment of the Guards.—1 Captain, 13 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Brigade of the 1ſt Battalion of the Coldſtream Regiment.—7 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File miſſing.

3d Brigade of the 2d (or Queen's) Regiment of Foot.—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 21 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File miſſing.

——— 27th Regiment of Foot.—1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Serjeant, 43 Rank and File wounded; 7 Rank and File miſſing.

3d Brigade of the 29th Regiment of Foot.—3 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 30 Rank and File wounded.

——— 69th Ditto.—1 Serjeant, 13 Rank and File wounded.

——— 85th Ditto.—8 Rank and File killed; 1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 29 Rank and File wounded; 16 Rank and File miſſing.

The Reſerve. 23d Battalion of the Royals.—18 Rank and File killed; 3 Captains, 5 Serjeants, 69 Rank and File wounded.

55th Ditto.—1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File killed; 1 Colonel, 2 Captains, 5 Serjeants, 61 Rank and File wounded.

Total.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Subaltern, 3 Serjeants, 51 Rank and File, killed; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 18 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 334 Rank and File wounded; 26 Rank and File miſſing.

Return of Officers Killed and Wounded.

KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smollett, of the 1ſt Regiment of the Guards, Brigade Major of 1ſt Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, of the Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant Crow, of the 3d Brigade of the 27th Regiment of Foot.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, Bart. Second in Command.

The Honorable Colonel John Hope, of the 25th Foot, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray of the 3d Regiment of Guards, Aſſiſtant Quarter-Maſter-General.

Captain Arthur M'Donald, of the 5th Weſt India Regiment, Aſſiſtant Quarter-Maſter-General.

Captain Manners, of the 82d Regiment, Aid-du-Camp to Major-General Coote.

Lieutenant Chapman and Lieutenant Squire, of the Royal Engineers.

Captain Gunthorpe, of the 1ſt Brigade of the Grenadier Battalion of the Guards.

Captain Ruddock, of the 1ſt Brigade of the 3d Battalion of the 1ſt Regiment of Guards.

Lieutenant Swan, of the 3d Brigade, of the 2d (or Queen's) Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, of the 3d Brigade of the 27th Regiment of Foot.

Captain Wyatt and Lieutenant Grove, of the 3d Brigade of the 29th Regiment of Foot.

Major Otley, Captain M'Intoſh, Lieutenant Traverſe, Lieutenant Berry, of the 3d Brigade of the 85th Regiment of Foot.

The Reſerve.—Captain Berry, Captain Ellis, Captain Honorable G. M'Donald, of the 23d Regiment of Foot.

Colonel M'Donald, Captain Brown, Captain Power, Volunteer John M'Gregor, of the 55th Regiment of Foot.

One Non-Commiſſioned Officer and Four Gunners of the Royal Artillery; one Serjeant and Fourteen Rank and File of the 92d Regiment, drowned in landing.

N.B. The Caſualties in the General Staff noticed in the Detail, but not in the Body of the Return.

ALEX. HOPE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
A. A. General.

Admiralty-Office, September 2, 1799.

CAPTAIN HOPE, of His Majeſty's Ship Kent, and Captain Oughton, of His Majeſty's Ship Iſis, arrived this Afternoon with a Diſpatch from Admiral Lord Viſcount Duncan, of which the following is a Copy:

Kent, off Aldborough, Sunday,
SIR, *1ſt Sept.* 1799.

I Tranſmit, for the Information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a Letter to me from Vice-Admiral Mitchell, giving a diſtinct Detail of the great Succeſs with which it has pleaſed Almighty God to crown His Majeſty's Arms. The Boldneſs of the Vice-Admiral in running in on an open Shore with ſo numerous a Fleet, and in ſo very unſettled Weather, could only be equalled by the Gallantry of Sir Ralph Abercromby and his brave Troops, landing in the Face of a moſt formidable Oppoſition. During the whole of the Conflict on Friday I could plainly perceive the vaſt Superiority of the Britiſh Troops over thoſe of the Enemy, though oppoſed with Obſtinacy; and, in Juſtice to both the Land and Sea Service, I muſt ſay that I never in my Life witneſſed more Unanimity and Zeal than has pervaded all Ranks to bring the Expedition to its preſent happy Iſſue.

Finding the Kent with ſeveral of the Ruſſian Seventy-four Gun Ships to draw too much Water to be able to get into the Harbour, I have returned with them to this Anchorage; but previous to my getting under Weigh at Eight o'Clock on Friday Morning, I had the Pleaſure to ſee Vice-Admiral Mitchell, with the Men of War, Tranſports, and Armed Veſſels in a fair Way of entering the Texel, with a fair Wind, and have not the leaſt Doubt but the Whole of the Dutch Fleet were in our Poſſeſſion by Noon on that Day.

Theſe Diſpatches will be delivered by Captains Hope and Oughton, both able and intelligent Officers, and who will give their Lordſhips more ſatisfactory Information relative to our ſucceſsful Operations.

I ſhall now only add my ſincere Congratulations to their Lordſhips on this great Event, which, I think, in its Conſequences may be ranked among One of the greateſt that has happened during the War. I am, Sir, &c.

DUNCAN.

P. S. The Winds having proved unfavourable, has occaſioned my anchoring here; but I ſhall proceed to Yarmouth as ſoon as the Weather moderates.

Iſis, at Anchor off the Texel,
MY LORD, *Auguſt the 29th*, 1799.

IN a former Letter I had the Honor to write your Lordſhip, I there mentioned the Reaſons that had determined Sir Ralph Abercromby and myſelf not to perſevere longer than the 26th in our Reſolution to attack the Helder and Port of the Texel, unleſs the Wind became more moderate. Fortunately the Gale abated that Morning; and although a very heavy Swell continued to ſet in from the Northward, I thought a Moment was not to be loſt in making the final Attempt. The Fleet therefore bore up to take the Anchorage, and I was happy to ſee the Tranſports and all the Bombs, Sloops, and Gun-Veſſels in their Stations to cover the Landing of the Troops by Three in the Afternoon of that Day, when the Signal was made to prepare for Landing. The General, however, not thinking it prudent to begin diſembarking ſo late on that Day, it was determined to delay it until Two in the Morning on the 27th. The intervening Time was occupied in making the former Arrangements more complete, and by explaining to all the Captains individually my ideas fully to them, that the Service might profit by their united Exertions. The Troops were accordingly all in the Boats by Three o'Clock; and the Signal being made to row towards the Shore, the Line of Gun-Brigs, Sloops of War, and Bombs opened a warm and well-directed Fire to ſcour the Beach, and a Landing was effected with little Loſs. After the Firſt Party had gained the Shore, I went with Sir Ralph Abercromby, that I might ſuperintend the Landing of the Reſt, and with the Aid of the different Captains, who appeared animated but with one Mind, the Whole were diſembarked with as great Regularity as poſſible. The Ardour and glorious Intrepidity which the Troops diſplayed, ſoon drove the Enemy from the neareſt Sand Hills, and the Preſence of Sir Ralph Abercromby himſelf, whoſe Appearance gave Confidence to all, ſecured to us, after a long and very warm Conteſt, the Poſſeſſion of the Whole Neck of Land between Kiek Down and the Road leading to Alkmaar, and near to the Village of Callanſtoog.

Late that Night the Helder Point was evacuated by the Enemy, and taken Poſſeſſion of by our Troops quietly in the Morning, as were the Men of War named in the enclоſed Liſt, and many large Tranſports and Indiamen by us the next Day. I diſpatched Captain Oughton, my own Captain, to the Helder Point laſt Evening to bring off the Pilots, and he has returned with enough to take in all the Ships neceſſary to reducing the remaining Force of the Dutch Fleet, which I am determined to follow to the Walls of Amſterdam, until they ſurrender or capitulate for His Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange's Service.

I muſt now, my Lord, acknowledge in the warmeſt Manner the high Degree of Obligation I am under to your Lordſhip for the liberal Manner in which you continued to entruſt to my Directions the Service I have had the Honor to execute under your immediate Eye; a Behaviour which added to my Wiſh to do all in my Power to forward the Views of Sir Ralph Abercromby.

It is impoſſible for me ſufficiently to expreſs my Admiration of the Bravery and Conduct of the General and the whole Army, or the Unanimity with which our whole Operations were carried on; the Army and Navy on this Occaſion, having (to uſe a Seaman's Phraſe) pulled heartily together.

Where the Exertions of all you did me the Honor to put under my Orders have been ſo great, it is almoſt impoſſible to particularize any; but Captain Oughton has had ſo much to do, from the firſt em-

barking of the Troops to the preſent Moment, and has ſhewn himſelf ſo ſtrenuous in his Exertions for the good of the Expedition, as well as given me much Aſſiſtance from his Advice on every Occaſion, that I cannot but mention him in the higheſt Manner to your Lordſhip, and at the ſame Time expreſs my Wiſh that your Lordſhip will ſuffer him to accompany whoever may bear your Diſpatches to England, as I think the local Knowledge he has gained may be highly uſeful to be communicated to their Lordſhips of the Admiralty.

The Manner in which the Captains, Officers, and Seamen, landed from the Fleet, behaved, while getting the Cannon and Ammunition along to the Army, requires my particular Thanks; and here let me include in a ſpecial Manner the Ruſſian Detachment of Boats, from whoſe Aid and moſt orderly Behaviour the Service was much benefited indeed.

I am alſo much indebted to Captain Hope for the clear Manner in which he communicated to me your Lordſhip's Ideas at all Times, when ſent to me by your Lordſhip for that Purpoſe, as every Thing was better underſtood from ſuch Explanation than they could otherwiſe have been by Letter.

It is impoſſible for me to furniſh your Lordſhip at preſent with any Liſt of the killed, wounded, or miſſing Seamen, or of thoſe that were unfortunately drowned on the Beach in landing the Troops, having as yet no Return made me, but I am very ſorry to ſay, that I was myſelf Witneſs to ſeveral Boats overſetting in the Surf, in which I fear ſeveral Lives were loſt.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

A. MITCHELL.

To the Right Honorable Admiral Lord Viſcount Duncan, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

A Liſt of Men of War, &c. taken Poſſeſſion of in the Nieuewe Diep.

Broederſchap, (Guard-Ship,) of 54 Guns.
Veſwagting, of 64 Guns.
Heldin, of 32 Guns.
Venus, of 24 Guns.
Dalk, of 24 Guns.
Minerva, of 24 Guns.
Hector, of 44 Guns.
And about 13 Indiamen and Tranſports.

A. MITCHELL.

Admiralty-Office, September 2, 1799.

DIſpatches of which the following are Copies, were this Morning received by Mr. Nepean, from Rear-Admiral Lord Nelſon, commanding His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean:

Foudroyant, Naples Bay, 1ſt Auguſt, 1799.

SIR,

I Have the Honor to tranſmit you Copies of my Letters to the Commander in Chief, with its ſeveral Incloſures, and moſt ſincerely congratulate their Lordſhips on the entire Liberation of the Kingdom of Naples from the French Robbers, for by no other Name can they be called, for their Conduct in this Kingdom. This happy Event will not, I am ſure, be the leſs acceptable from being principally brought about by Part of the Crews of his Majeſty's Ships under my Orders, under the Command of Captain Troubridge. His Merits ſpeak for themſelves: his own Modeſty makes it my Duty to ſtate, that to him alone is the chief Merit due. The Commendation beſtowed on the brave and excellent Captain Hollowell will not eſcape their Lordſhips' Notice, any more than the exceeding good Conduct of Captain Oſwald, Colonel Strickland, Captain Creſwell, to whom I ordered the temporary Rank of Major, and all the Officers and Men of the Marine Corps; alſo the Party of Artillery, and the Officers and Men landed from the Portugueſe Squadron.

I muſt not omit to ſtate that Captain Hood, with a Garriſon of Seamen in Caſtel Nuovo, has for theſe Five Weeks very much contributed to the Peace of the Capital; and Naples, I am told, was never more quiet than under his Directions.

I ſend Captain Oſwald, of the Perſeus Bomb, with this Letter, and I have put Lieutenant Henry Compton (who has ſerved with me ſince January 1796 as a Lieutenant) into the Perſeus; and I beg Leave to recommend theſe two Officers as highly meriting Promotion.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

NELSON.

Foudroyant, Bay of Naples, Auguſt, 1799.

MY LORD,

I Have the Honor to tranſmit you a Copy of Captain Trowbridge's Letter to me, and the Capitulation of Capua and Gaeta, &c. Too much Praiſe cannot be given to Captain Trowbridge, for his wonderful Exertion in bringing about theſe happy Events, and in ſo ſhort a Space of Time. Captain Hollowell has alſo the greateſt Merit. Captain Oſwald, whom I ſend to England with a Copy of my Letter, is an Officer moſt highly deſerving Promotion. I have put Lieutenant Henry Compton, who has ſerved as a Lieutenant with me from January 1796, into the Perſeus Bomb in his Room, and whom I recommend to your Lordſhip.

I ſincerely congratulate your Lordſhip on the entire Liberation of the Kingdom of Naples from a band of Robbers; and am with the greateſt Reſpect, &c. &c.

NELSON.

To the Right Honorable Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Culloden, Naples-Bay, July 29, 1799.

MY LORD,

AGreeable to your Lordſhip's Orders I marched, on the 20th Inſtant, with the Engliſh and Portugueſe Troops from Naples, and arrived at Caſerta the following Morning. After reſting the People, we marched, and encamped near Capua. The Swiſs, under Colonel Tchudy, the Cavalry under General Acton, and the different Corps of Infantry under General Boucard and Colonel Gams, took up their appointed Situations, the former to the Left of our Camp, and the latter to the Right of the River.

On the 22d, a Bridge of Pontoons was thrown over the River, to eſtabliſh a Communication; Batteries of Guns and Mortars were immediately begun

within Five Hundred Yards of the Enemy's Works, and on the 25th, the Gun-Battery of Four Twenty-four Pounders, another with Two Howitzers, and Two Mortar-Batteries, were opened, and kept up a conſtant and heavy Fire, which was returned by the Enemy from Eleven Pieces of Cannon; on the 26th Trenches were opened, and new Batteries began within a few Yards of the Glacis.

The Enemy, on finding our Approach ſo rapid, ſent out the encloſed Terms, which I rejected *in toto*, and offered in Return the Encloſed Capitulation, which the French General agreed to, and ſigned the following Morning at Six o'Clock. The French Garriſon marched out this Morning at Three A.M. and grounded their Arms, and proceeded to Naples under the Eſcort of Four Hundred Engliſh Marines and Two Squadrons of General Acton's Cavalry.

In performing this Service, I feel much indebted to Captains Hollowell and Oſwald, to whoſe Abilities and Exertions I attribute the Reduction of the Place in ſo ſhort a Time, as they ſtaid Night and Day in the Field to forward the erecting of the Batteries. I alſo beg Leave to recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Strickland and Major Creſwell, the Officers and Marines, for their conſtant and unremitted Attention, as well as the Officers and Men of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty the Queen of Portugal. The Ruſſian Forces under Captain Builie rendered every Aſſiſtance. Generals Acton and Boucard, and Colonel Gams merit much for their Zeal in cheerfully performing all the different Services that aroſe. Colonel Tchudy's Zeal merits great Attention, for his conſtant Readineſs to ſend working Parties to the Batteries, as well as puſhing his Men forward on all Occaſions.

To M. Monfrere, a Volunteer Gentleman from the Sea Horſe, whom I had the Honor to recommend to your Lordſhip's Notice at Saint Elmo, I feel indebted for his great Ability and Aſſiſtance as an Engineer, which forwarded our Operations much.

Lieutenants Lowcay and Davis, who ſerved as Aides-du-Camp to me, have alſo great Merit as well as Mr. Greig, an Officer in the Ruſſian Service, (ſerving as a Volunteer in His Majeſty's Ship under my Command,) whom I beg your Lordſhip to recommend to the Court of Peterſburgh as a promiſing Officer.

Count de Lucci, Chief of the Etat-Major, was unremitting in his Attention. I have the Honor to incloſe to your Lordſhip a Return of the Ordnance Stores and Proviſions found in Capua, as well as a Return of the Garriſon (not including Jacobins) which were ſerving with the French.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) T. TROWBRIDGE.

The Right Honorable
Lord Nelſon, K.B.
&c. &c. &c.

ARTICLES *of the* CAPITULATION *concluded between the Troops of His Sicilian Majeſty and His Allies, and the Garriſon of Capua.*

Art. I. The French Garriſon, Ciſalpine, and Poloneſe, of Capua ſhall ſurrender Priſoners of War to His Neapolitan Majeſty and his Allies, and ſhall not ſerve againſt any of the Powers actually at War with the Republic until regularly exchanged.

Art. II. The Engliſh Grenadiers ſhall take Poſſeſſion of the Two Gates, and of the Town, after the Articles ſhall have been exchanged.

Art. III. The French Garriſon ſhall march out of the Town To-morrow, bearing their Arms and with Drums beating. The Troops ſhall lay down their Arms and Colours outſide the Gate; and a Detachment of Engliſh, Ruſſian, Portugueſe, and Neapolitan Troops ſhall take Poſſeſſion of the Place To-morrow Night.

Art. IV. The Officers ſhall retain their Arms.

Art. V. The Garriſon ſhall be embarked on board the Engliſh Squadron until the neceſſary Shipping can be provided for tranſporting it to France. It ſhall be eſcorted, under the Guarantee of the Engliſh, to Naples.

Art. VI. When the Engliſh Grenadiers ſhall have taken Poſſeſſion of the Place, all the Subjects of His Sicilian Majeſty ſhall be delivered up to the Allies.

Art. VII. A Guard of French Soldiers ſhall be ſtationed round the French Colours to prevent their being deſtroyed, This Guard ſhall remain ſo ſtationed until the whole of the Garriſon ſhall have marched out, and until it ſhall have been relieved by an Engliſh Officer and Guard, to whom Orders ſhall be given to haul down the French Colours and to hoiſt thoſe of His Sicilian Majeſty.

Art. VIII. All Private Property ſhall be ſecured to its Proprietors, and all Public Property given up with the Place.

Art. IX. The Sick, who may not be in a Condition to be removed, ſhall remain at Capua under the Care of French Surgeons, and be maintained at the Expence of the Republic, and ſhall be ſent to France as ſoon as poſſible after their Cure.

Done at Capua, the 6th Thermidor, 7th Year of the French Republic (28th July 1799).

(Signed) GIRARDON, General of Brigade commanding at Capua.

THO. TROWBRIDGE, Captain of His Britannic Majeſty's Ship Culloden, and Commander in Chief of the Forces employed at the Siege of Capua.

DE BOURCAD, Marſhal commanding his Sicilian Majeſty's Troops,

BUILIE, Captain-Lieutenant, and Commander of his Imperial Majeſty's Troops at the Siege of Capua.

——— Commander of the Ottoman Troops at the Siege.

ARTICLES *for the Surrender of the Town of Gaeta.*

Art. I. Conſidering that the Garriſon of Gaeta has not been regularly beſieged, but only blockaded, His Majeſty the King of the Two Sicilies will allow the Troops of the ſaid Garriſon to march out of the Place with the Honors of War, taking with them their Firelocks, Bayonets, Swords, and Car-

touche-Boxes, without deeming them Priſoners of War on their being ſent to France.

Art. II. In virtue of the preceding Article the Place ſhall be delivered up free of all Pillage, and without any Part of the Effects being removed or injured, to the Officer who ſhall be appointed to take Poſſeſſion thereof.

Art. III. The French Garriſon ſhall be allowed to remove all their Effects being perſonal or private Property; but all public Property ſhall be given up with the Place.

Art. IV. No Subject of His Sicilian Majeſty ſhall be ſent to France with the French Garriſon, but the Whole, without Exception, given up to the Officer appointed to take Poſſeſſion of the Place.

Art. V. The Sick belonging to the Garriſon ſhall be taken Care of by their own Surgeons at the Expence of the French Republic, and ſhall be ſent to France as ſoon after their Cure as poſſible.

Art. VI. A Detachment of His Sicilian Majeſty's Troops or of His Allies ſhall take Poſſeſſion of the Place Two Hours after this Capitulation ſhall have been delivered; and the Embarkation of the Garriſon ſhall have Effect Twenty four Hours after the Gates are given up, according as may be agreed upon and ſettled between the reſpective Commanding Officers.

Done at Naples, the 12th Thermidor, 7th Year, (July 31, 1799.)

(Signed) General ACTON.
NELSON.
GIRARDON, General of Brigade.

Return of Cannon and the Garriſon at Capua.

Ordnance from 24 to 4 Pounders—108 ſerviceable, 10 unſerviceable.

French Troops—199 Officers, 2618 Non-commiſſioned Officers and Privates.

12,000 Muſquets.

414,000 Muſquet Cartridges filled.

67,848 Pounds Weight of Powder.

Return of Cannon and the Garriſon at Gaeta.

Ordnance—58 Braſs Guns, from 24 to 18 Pounders; 12 Iron 6 Ditto; 2 Braſs 4 Ditto; 4 Mortars, 12 Inch; 9 Ditto, 10 Inch; with an immenſe Quantity of Powder and other Garriſon Stores.

French Troops—83 Officers, 1415 Privates; beſides Rebels.

T. TROWBRIDGE.

Printed by ANDREW STRAHAN, Printers Street, Gough Square.

[Price One Shilling.]